

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Alpha 66

FROM
Chief

EXTENSION

PAGE

DATE _____

29 September 1970

TO: [Officer designation, room number, and building]

DCS Message Center

DATE _____

MEMO.

FORWARDEDOFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

International Div.



055

1 Oct 70 Jim

3.

7.

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11.

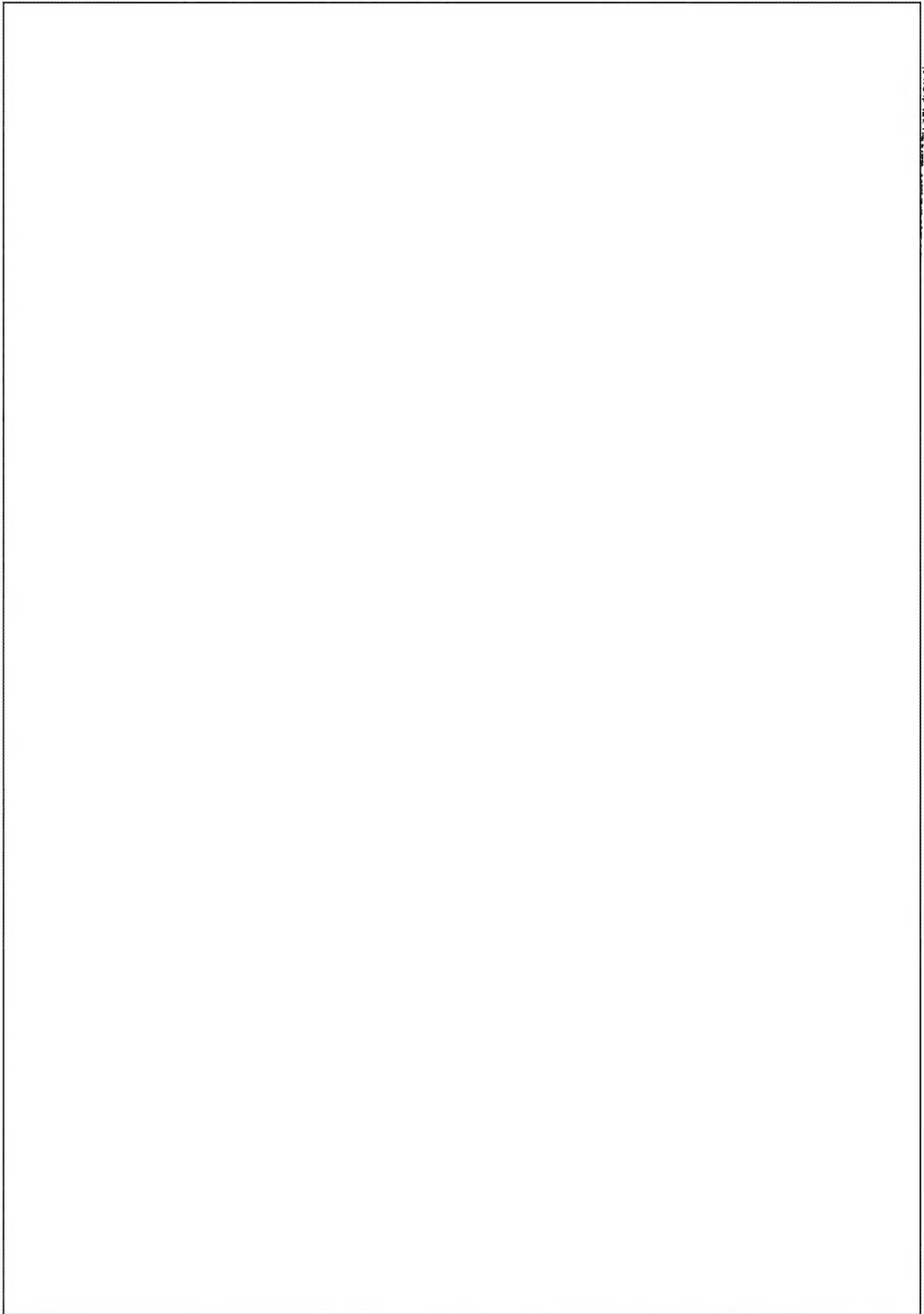
12

13.

14

13.

For retention.



☐ UNCLASSIFIED☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Alpha 66			
FROM: DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE Operational Support Staff, 900 Key Ext. 2268		EXTENSION	NO DCS HR-21477
			DATE 2 October 1970
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. THRU: DO/DCSL	10/2	10/2	CCX
2.			
3. WH/C/OP 3 D 30, Hqs.			SP
4.			
5. RR		8 Oct	Y
6.			
7. SR - I plan to take these portions of this in which I am not interested - any objections?			
8.			
9. L.F.		8 Oct	Y
10. DO/DCSL	10/9	10/9	CCX
11. DCS - 900 Key			Please advise.
12.	10/15/70		CSM
13.			
14.			
15.			

Enclosures:

destroy

file

21477

- Some of these we have retained for our files -- per native source. Name, no decision made here.

FORM
3-47

610

USE PREVIOUS
EDITIONS☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ UNCLASSIFIED

CUBANOS A LA GUERRA

EMPLEARE TODAS MIS ENERGÍAS A FIN DE DESEMBARCAR
EN TIEMPO PRUDENCIAL EN LA ISLA AMADA"

Capitan Vicente Mendez.-


VICENTE MENDEZ Y SUS HOMBRE
ESTAN PELEANDO EN CUBA


La Promesa se ha Cumplido!

ALPHA 66 CONVOCA
al Magno acto de INFORMACION DE GUERRA a cargo de
ANDRES NAZARIO SARGEN

Secretario General de ALPHA 66

AGOSTO 30 • 1 P.M.
Embassy Auditorium
GRAND Ave. Y 9th STREET

 **GIL LOPEZ
PRESIDENT**
Rome Interiors
ALFOMBRAS Y CORTINAS
COMPRE DIRECTAMENTE A LA FABRICA Y
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Las informaciones que llegan de nuestra Patria aseguran un estado latente de rebeldía, actividades de sabotajes violentos y pasivos, inconformidad en los miembros de las fuerzas armadas, grandes preocupaciones en las esferas del gobierno y un malestar general en el pueblo cubano.

No hay dudas que el Plan de Alpha 66 contribuyó en alguna proporción a estos fenómenos. Primero anunciamos el desembarco de Vicente Méndez antes del 31 de diciembre con otros hombres, apesar de las dificultades conocidas, se cumplió en gran medida la promesa. Murio en el hecho el Capitán Julio Cesar Ramirez. Sin esperar mucho tiempo, se produjo la gran conmoción Mundial el 17 de Abril con la presencia y los combatientes del Coronel Vicente Méndez y el mayor contingente que llegó a tierras cubanas, después de 1961.

En mayo, hombres del Alpha 66 hundieron 2 embarcaciones cubanas e hicieron 11 prisioneros comunistas, repitiendo otra conmoción Mundial que motivó el escándalo mayor escenificado por el traidor Fidel Castro y su mayor derrota moral de los últimos tiempos. El gran triunfo lo consigna el pueblo de Cuba en distintos informes que poseemos de nuestras células clandestinas.

Otros movimientos positivos de distintas índoles se produjeron, unos con éxito y otros frustrados por las autoridades norteamericanas; pero en fin todos destinados a golpear duramente al tirano y alentar y respaldar a los hombres de las montañas y los grupos clandestinos que se juegan todos los días sus vidas en aras de la libertad.

Con estos antecedentes de gran valor y validos, aún de mas de 20 acciones comandos y de infiltraciones realizadas por nuestros mas destacados hombres y por una pléyade de patriotas que combatieron y combaten en todos los frentes de acción cubana, nos sentimos moralmente respaldados para promover un llamamiento en general a los cubanos de la Isla y a los cubanos del destierro, a la guerra libertadora. No pretendemos convertirnos en sectaristas, sino que cada cual que capta el arma que tenga, la actividad que sea compatible a sus posibilidades, la colaboración económica y el apoyo moral, a los que combaten y sobre todo, a los que en la Isla dan la pauta y llevan el mayor peso en la contienda. Sin demora tenemos que acometer acciones vitales para que éste gran momento historico cuaje en la liberación definitiva de Cuba.

Ademas de coordinar las cuestiones internas con otros grupos clandestinos, Alpha 66 está distribuyendo cientos de millares de pequeños panfletos convidando a las milicias, al Ejército Rebelde y al pueblo a participar de la contienda en contra del Castro-Comunismo. Todos los cubanos que deseen cooperar a este llamamiento pueden pasar por nuestras oficinas para entregarles el material que deben enviar a Cuba. Cada cubano puede servir de puente entre los de dentro y de fuera.

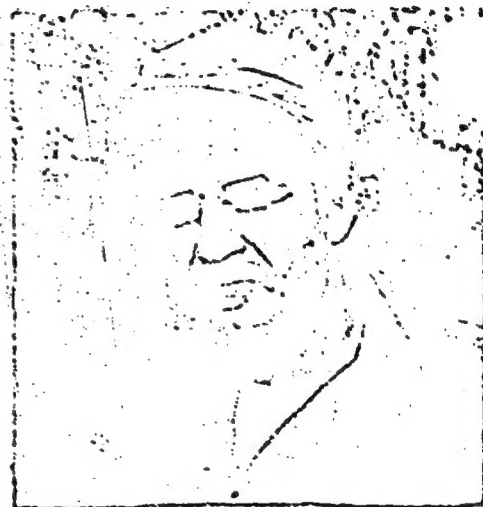
Por último, demandamos de todos los cubanos y de las organizaciones que parecemos de las palabras a los hechos. Que las disputas, las divisiones y las querellas infecundas se eliminen y se convierta cada uno en un esforzado militante de la causa cubana. Lo requieren los hombres y mujeres que en las cárceles sostienen la gallarda rebeldía nacional, los combatientes de todos los frentes y el pueblo esclavizado. Luchemos la tragedia de nuestro pueblo por encima de mezquinos intereses y demos cada cubano un impulso y el apoyo moral y guerrero a la epopeya libertadora. De este modo podemos regresar a nuestra Patria con la frente limpia y el corazón henchido de orgullo porque supimos conquistar el derecho a ser libres.

FE EJECUTIVO NACIONAL "ALPHA 66"



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VICENTE MENDOZA VIVO EN CUBA



ALPHA 66 INFORMA:

Reportes que nos llegan desde nuestras células militantes dentro de Cuba, determinan, que las acciones iniciadas por nuestra Organización, que en una de sus etapas culminó con el desembarco del Coronel Vicente Mendoza el 17 de Abril en Oriente, están teniendo repercusión en otras provincias de la isla.

No es sólo en Oriente donde las fuerzas internas han respondido al estímulo exterior representado por las acciones de Alpha 66; en Camagüey, por ejemplo, se han producido reiterados brotes de rebeldía traducidos en sabotajes, resistencia y en algunos casos enfrentamiento directo con el régimen.

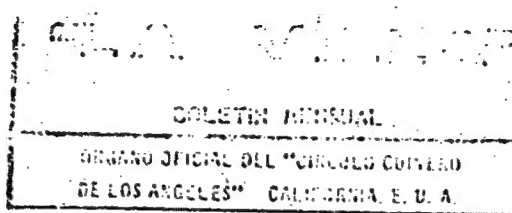
La situación en Oriente, desde luego, es la que revela con mayor claridad la decisión del pueblo cubano de sacudirse el yugo que lo oprime. A tal extremo que los propios medios de publicidad del Gobierno comunista de Cuba han tenido que informar sobre "grandes concentraciones de las Fuerzas Armadas", en esos sectores se debe a "movilizaciones para incrementar la producción", cuando lo cierto es que la fracasada campaña de los 10 millones, ya prácticamente ha terminado.

Las movilizaciones no han tenido otro objeto, según los reportes que hemos recibido, que frenar la ola de deserciones que se han venido produciendo en las filas de las Fuerzas Armadas y cubrir territorios en los que actúan eficazmente los patriotas cubanos.

Que el régimen de Castro está consciente de la gravedad del momento lo demuestra entre otras cosas, la intensa purga que se está llevando a cabo en las más altas esferas del Gobierno, y que comenzaron con la cesantía fulminante de José Llanusa, como Ministro de Educación y Francisco Ladron, como Ministro de la Industria Azucarera. Los desplazamientos de distintos elementos de los importantes cargos que venían ocupando continúan especialmente en los "Estados Mayores" de las Fuerzas Armadas. A tal extremo, de que se da por segura la destitución del Comandante Guillermo García Fries, Jefe del Partido Comunista en la provincia de Oriente, quien ha caído en "desgracia" debido a su impotencia para contener a los invasores de Alpha 66 y a los elementos que en esa provincia se han sumado a las acciones.

Este estado de cosas ha llegado a tal situación explosiva, que se esperan en el curso de lo que resta de este mes importantes acontecimientos que darán un giro favorable a la rebeldía cubana frente al régimen despótico que ocupa el poder.

Esa es en síntesis, el resumen de los informes que hemos recibido donde figuran datos aún más concretos que de revelarse porveniradamente, pudieran acarrear graves peligros a elementos que actúan activamente en esas dos provincias mencionadas.



Captain Vicente Mendez has publicly committed himself, and given his word that he will be fighting in Cuba in the next months to come. In a very emotive letter addressed to the National Council of Cuban Independence Veterans (in exile) he formally pledge himself to the nation and the people in exile by his honor to face all the responsibility of the war in Cuban soil. He goes on telling them in his letter full of courage, that he will face all the action in the just and necessary anti-Castro war in the next months. He concludes on a high note by saying that he is proud to be part of the Cuban Revolution.

From, New York, January 1960
Capt. Vicente Mendez will never think of national questions.

Vicente Mendez is only known in his fight against Castro but he has never been interested in seeing his name in the press, or assuming the leadership of any group.

He has always chosen to be unknown, and being that as soon as he will go back to Cuba, it is necessary that all Cubans should be able to help for the freedom of their country and his son in, and his merits and at least pray for his life.

Captain Vicente Mendez was the first man in the glorious commando team that fought against the tyranny of Fidel Castro. In July 5, 1958 he was the first man of conviction in the Revolution that he helped so much.

The Rebel Headquarters of Camaguey in the Villa Province was taken by Vicente Mendez and his followers, killing all the men present in this the army headquarter where they fought for slaves long months.

"A NEW HOPE"

UNA NUEVA ESPERANZA

Por Esteban Fernandez Gomez

During this time he was in the rank of Captain. He was his captain's first lieutenant, killed in action was his chief commander at the time. He was in the rank of the first lieutenant. He was the "chief" of the "chief". He broke a number of "chief" and his name was placed in the list of "chief" in the "chief" in the "chief".

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Latin America Report

Offices: 721 National Press Building, F at 14th St. N.W. Washington D.C. 20004 Phone: 783-7507

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Editor: Paul D. Bethel

Vol. 8 - No. 7 - July, 1972

Latins Want U.S. Help inousting Castro

At least six Latin countries seem eager to dump the Red tyrant, but are hampered by State's 'non-policy' toward Cu-

By PAUL BETHEL

On April 17 (the anniversary of the 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco) the Cuban exile military organization Alpha-66 landed 13 commandos on the east coast of Cuba. They allegedly were captured, but if so only after Fidel Castro threw an estimated 25,000 troops into the fray. Castro lost several men as well.

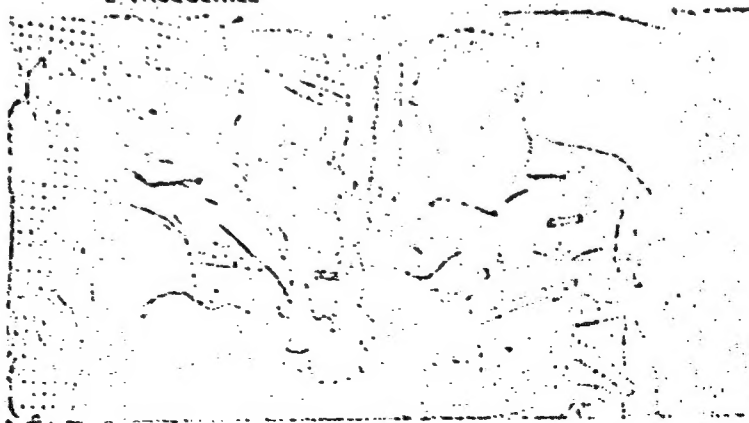
Then on May 6, Alpha-66 "naval units" sank, in Cuban waters, two of Castro's high-seas fishing trawlers (used, as well, for spying and infiltrating guerrillas into Latin America).

These two actions set off a chain of events in Washington that would have done credit to the LBJ and JFK Administrations. With Castro musing his mobs for a circus of protest, the State Department hit the panic button and on May 13 called together representatives of federal law enforcement agencies to figure out ways to protect Castro from further forays of this nature.

What really ticked-off the State Department was a momentary aberration by Alpha-66 to trade 11 crew members of the fishing vessels for the freedom of survivors of the April 17 landing. They soon thought better of it and sent a telegram to the Red Cross giving the location of the men and asking that they be returned to Cuba.

'CIA Invasion'

Meanwhile, Castro staged a demonstration in front of the former U.S. Embassy in Havana, which is now being used by the Swiss government. He charged the Swiss, who represent U.S. interests in Cuba, with complicity in what he called a "CIA invasion" by mercenaries.



Coast Guard Exhibits Arms Taken From Alpha-66. Exiles Say They Were Intercepted In International Waters.

Two Swiss employees were prevented from leaving the embassy for two days. The strategy was to mount Swiss pressure on Washington to crack down on the Cuban exiles. It worked, obviously, and the State Department again danced to a Castro tune.

The demonstration was also used to "welcome" the returning fishermen, who were seen to land at the airport in Havana. But the fishermen were late in arriving.

They were late due to an unforeseen need to change clothing. When Alpha-66 rescued the crews from the sinking vessels (turned around, Castro would have had them shot as he has ordered the shooting of thousands seeking to leave his island in small boats), they found them literally in rags.

Shoes were patched with palm bark; shirts and trousers were in tatters. So, before setting them free, Alpha-66 provided the men with shoes and new cloth-

ing. When the men arrived at the airport in Havana, they were divested of their new goodies and forced to don old clothing. Some, we are told, protested vehemently.

The bearded dictator took the occasion of the "welcome" extended fishermen to announce that the 10-million-ton sugar harvest was a fait accompli. Despite closing down factories, schools and offices and marching the people out to the fields, the harvest on which Castro had placed "the honor of the Revolution" failed to materialize. In 1962, 350,000 *guajiro*s cut and grew 7.3 million tons in 100 days; Castro had twice that many working and produced about 8.5 million tons in 3 days).

Back in Miami, federal agents act on State Department interpretation antiquated neutrality laws entered Alpha-66 headquarters. The search warrants alleged that there was evidence that 1) Alpha-66 had launched its attack from U.S. territory; 2) Cubans we

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Back in Miami, federal agents acting on State Department interpretation of antiquated neutrality laws entered Alpha-66 headquarters. The search warrant alleged that there was evidence that 1) Alpha-66 had launched its attacks from U.S. territory; 2) Cubans were raising funds illegally for bellicose purposes; and 3) all of this was being done to attack a nation with which the U.S. is "at peace, to wit: Cuba."

Of the 37 items impounded, those of military significance were "one large carton filled with military-type web equipment...one military-type field pack...and one large cardboard carton filled with plastic military-type canteens." With such evidence, Army-Navy surplus stores could be indicted.

Greater attention was given to files containing the names of contributors. These held special interest because the wording in the warrant found "financial contributions and disbursements to obtain boats and other supplies" possibly prosecutable.

Can the State Department be serious? If this section of the law were applied impartially, how many Jews would today be under indictment for openly soliciting funds for the purchase of bellicose materials for a foreign nation—Israel?

How many senators and congressmen would today have egg on their faces for participating in fund-raising functions, publicly organized and propagandized, for that very purpose? That is how the Cuban community sees the matter.

This author has no particular objection to fund-raising by Jewish groups in the United States. Cuban exiles certainly do not. Indeed, Cuban Jews in exile have contributed substantially to Israel's war effort. They are furious when they, as Cubans, try to do the same for the liberation of their country, only to find a double standard raised against them. Nor are they happy to see their contributions go down the drain when overzealous federal officials seize equipment belonging to exile groups.

But what blew it for Miami's 350-30 Cubans was an "edict" read to them by the hapless State Department representative in Miami.

According to the heads of exile action groups called to his office, the representative stressed that "the spirit as well as the law" will be upheld. He is said to have told them that fund-raising for a bellicose purpose is definitely outside the law and warned them not only could they be prosecuted should they launch an attack from the U.S., but could also be stopped from using another Latin American country for that purpose.

The exact wording in the indictment from the State Department reads: "We would like to make it clear that if there is sufficient evidence of activity based in the U.S. for any such military expedition, then the fact that a third country is used as a staging area would not preclude the U.S. from proceeding to enforce its laws."

When the story of State Department policy hit the streets, the Cubans exploded. Cuban students from the University of Miami and Dade Junior College (Dade's 29,000 students comprise 8,000 Cuban students) marched on the Federal Building. 600 Cuban lawyers challenged the validity of the State Department position; doctors, dentists, educators, professional groups—57 of them—published a lengthy statement in the *Diario las Americas* newspaper. Part of that statement reads:

"Title 18, Section 960 of the U.S. Code [invoked against Alpha-66] prohibits certain actions from being taken against a nation with which the United States is at peace—'a friendly nation.' Clearly, Fidel Castro is not at peace with the United States or nations of the Western Hemisphere and, by breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba on Jan. 3, 1961, the United States recognized that Cuba is hardly a 'friendly nation.'"

REMEMBER: We still have nearly 700 school libraries to go in filling our commitment to them for the fall. If you have not contributed in 1970, please do so now. Each of you have received a pre-paid envelope. Place your contribution in it and mail today! Time is getting short.

"We conclude," the signatories said, "that this part of the neutrality laws cannot be applied against Cubans who are fighting for freedom."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) and Rep. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.) strongly support the Cuban exiles in their interpretation of the law.

The most recent law outlining U.S. policy toward Cuba was promulgated and signed by President Kennedy on Oct. 3, 1962. It states that the United States is "to work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination." Furthermore, the United States is signatory to four inter-American pacts and treaties which clearly are designed

to combat Fidel Castro's Communist regime.

In any event, this most recent action by the Department of State finds relations between Cuban exiles and Washington at their lowest ebb since the Bay of Pigs failure nine years ago. Cubans are now thoroughly convinced that the State Department is out to "get" them and willing to employ any subterfuge to do so.

One of these subterfuges, say the exiles, is a recent indictment against Andrés Nazario Sargén, head of Alpha-66. Sargén is charged with having "conspired" to purchase arms allegedly stolen from a U.S. arsenal in Connecticut. His bail was set at \$100,000, then inexplicably reduced to a mere \$2,500 and Sargén asked to plead guilty to be let off on a light sentence.

These shenanigans, say the Cubans, mean that lacking proof that Alpha-66 launched its attacks from U.S. soil, the government will use other means to intimidate exile action groups. Legal action taken against Sargén, they argue, is simply the caper-beaverism on the part of what they believe to be pro-Castro functionaries in the Department of State.

On the other hand, the Department of State has its case. Many officials are only slightly less enthusiastic than Cuban exiles to see the end of Castro's Communist regime. But they argue that the half measures taken by Cuban exile groups are not effective and merely serve to embarrass the United States. Others claim that the Alpha-66 attacks were merely ill-timed, providing Castro with an "excuse" to lay the failure of his sugar crop at the feet of "CIA operatives" based in the United States.

As to this latter claim, those who know Fidel Castro also know that he needs no excuse to gather the mobs and denounce the United States. The history of his 10 years in power bears full witness to the truth of this view.

No Viable Policy

What really comes through in all of this is that Washington has yet to come up with a viable policy toward Fidel Castro to put a stop to his subverting Latin America and even the United States. The only absolute factor in the conduct of foreign affairs is the premium placed on initiative. We don't have it; Castro does.

The State Department cannot merely "wish" Castro out of power, and its policy of "economic denial and diplo-

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May 20, 1970

the demonstration of America's willingness to resolve international disputes peacefully at the following specific steps could be taken:

First, a review by the Secretary of State of all disputes in which the U.S. is a party to a certain which ones, or portion of the, might lend themselves to arbitration or adjudication. We on this review has been completed, we would urge that the United States move to take the disputes that are determined to be justiciable to the International Court of Justice or other appropriate international tribunals.

Second, the employment of the provision of Article 28 of the United Nations Charter to seek advisory opinions of the World Court by the United Nations and the U.N. Specialized Agencies on issues where such an opinion would help to clarify the legal aspects of a dispute.

Third, the instructing of U.S. negotiators to seek inclusion of a provision in future treaties and agreements which provides for the World Court's adjudication of disputes arising under those treaties and agreements.

We believe that these steps, though they seem, would be favorably received by the international community and lead to an enhanced regard for the rule of law throughout the world.

As Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, we have devoted considerable time and attention to this question and have sought the advice of skilled international lawyers outside the Congress.

We welcome your comments and reactions to these suggestions and would be pleased to discuss them in greater detail with you or with members of your Administration.

LIST OF SIGNERS

Senators Edward W. Brooke, Alan Cranston, Charles E. Goodell, Philip A. Hart, Mark O. Hatfield, Harold E. Hughes, Gale W. McGee, George F. McGovern, Lee Harvey, Walter P. Mondale, Frank R. Moss, Robert W. Packwood, Claiborne Pell, Richard S. Schweiker, Joseph D. Tydings, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Stephen A. Young.

Congressmen Thomas L. Ashley, Jonathan B. Bingham, Edward P. Brooke, Richard B. Russell, John Rostenkowski, George E. Brown, Jr., Daniel E. Burton, Silvio O. Conte, John Chafee, Jr., James C. Coleman, John D. Dingell, Don Edwards, John E. Fogarty, Paul Findley, Donald M. Fraser, Peter H. J. Frelinghuysen, Cornelius F. Gallagher, Jacob H. Gault, William J. Green, Gilbert Gude, S. M. Hargett, Michael Harrington, William D. Hathaway, Augustus P. Hawkins, Henry Helms, Robert W. Kastenbaum, Hastings Keith, Edward I. Koch, Robert L. Long, Richard D. McGarvey, Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., Albert J. Mikoy, Percy M. Mink, William R. Moynihan, P. David Miller, Charles A. McNair, John E. Moss, Richard L. Ottaway, Claude Pepper, Herman L. Poteat, Thomas M. Rice, Ogden R. Reid, Donald W. Rostenkowski, Benjamin Rosenblatt, Edward R. Roybal, William P. Ryan, James J. Scheuer, William L. St. Clair, Louis Stokes, Frank Thompson, Jr., John V. Tunney, and Morris K. Udall.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 20, 1970

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, May 20 is a very special day for Cubans and Americans. On that date in 1902, the Cuban

Revolution first took place in the city of Havana and at the same time Cuba became a free country.

Most Americans know about the significance of the battle which made the city "Havana the City of the Future." A part of our history, most Americans know that this country intervened on behalf of the Cuban people in their struggle for independence from foreign domination.

Unfortunately, however, most Americans are not totally aware of the valiant fight put up by the Cuban people, alone and unaided, for nearly a century.

The Cubans fought a 10-year war from 1895 to 1898 against a powerful Spanish Army. They have consistently fought for freedom from oppression and their battle for independence from 1895 to 1898 found the United States a time of trouble of them.

But we cannot forget that the Cubans so loved liberty that the number of casualties in their two wars of independence amounted to a quarter of a million people. The total population of the island at that time was less than 2 million.

What this means is that one out of every four Cubans became casualties in their quest for liberty.

It is shameful to say that the United States seems to have turned its back on Cuba when it is suffering from the imposition of an other foreign tyranny, international communism headed by the Soviet Union. Yet, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey, a holdover bureaucrat, hurries freedom fighters who wish to return and help their brothers throw off the yoke of this tyranny.

My colleague, Senator Simon Tammany, has already brought this to the attention of the Senate. It is my wish to bring it to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives and the American public.

The amount of sabotage being committed by Cubans inside Cuba is in line with the tradition of its people. Just a few days ago, on May 15, the Castro regime announced the execution by firing squad of a campesino who burned down a sugar warehouse at Matanzas de Paria.

This patriot lived in Cuba and gave his life in exchange for the destruction of 2,000 tons of sugar.

From all over Cuba come official admissions that the Cuban people are in massive resistance to the Communist regime of Fidel Castro.

It is far to say that today resistance to Castro and communism is many times greater than the resistance which brought him to power in 1959. Yet, Cuban freedom fighters in exile are persecuted when their only purpose is to help their fellow men regain the liberty for which 250,000 Cubans fought and were wounded or gave their lives.

I should like to ask this question: Is it not in our own national interest that Cuba be freed from domination by a country a thousand times more powerful than the Spaniards of the 19th century? Does not the presence of a fleet of Soviet Navy ships anchored in Cienfuegos Harbor pose a threat to our own national security?

Among these ships are a missile cruiser and an atomic submarine. What

is the practical difference between land-based missiles which hang on the cliffs of 1962 and Soviet ships with missiles now anchored in Cuba?

It is no secret that our intelligence community fears that the Soviet Union is now prepared to establish a Caribbean fleet based in Cuba, and surely this fact must relate to our own security. I say that official efforts to protect Fidel Castro by suppressing freedom fighters are dangerous and not in our best interest.

True, the State Department apprehends Cuban exiles on the grounds that they are from the United States and in violation of our neutrality laws. But I would like to cite an interpretation of those neutrality laws as rendered by the late Robert Kennedy when he was Attorney General of the United States.

His ruling was that the neutrality laws were, and I quote:

Among the oldest laws in our statutes books. They were not designed for the kind of situation which exist in the world today.

The late Attorney General continued and I quote from his April 20, 1961 ruling:

The neutrality laws were never designed to prevent individuals from leaving the United States to fight for a cause in which they believe. There is nothing in the neutrality laws which prevents refugees from Cuba from returning to that country to engage in the fight for freedom, nor is an individual prohibited from the United States, with others of like belief, to join others in a second country for an expedition against a third country.

I believe that ruling not only is just but also was made in the cause of our own security. Unfortunately, it has been all but forgotten by our State Department which continues to harass Cuban exiles and even instructs the U.S. Coast Guard to apprehend freedom fighters on the high seas—a term of official piracy, I might add.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that Cuba is little more than a Soviet base dedicated to the destruction of our society, and that of free men everywhere. I should like to emphasize that our freedom is inextricably interwoven with the freedom of the Cuban people. The constant presence of the powerful Soviet fleet be of just off our shores underlines this fact.

KSU STORY ONE-SIDED IN TV REPORTING

HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1970

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, the event at Kent State are tragic enough without having emotions aroused and manipulated by biased news coverage. Today I received an article which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, May 7, by Mr. William Hickey, which illustrates the irresponsible reporting of the deaths at Kent State.

Mr. Hickey, who is a TV and radio critic for the paper is well equipped to

21477

Alpha 66 [redacted]

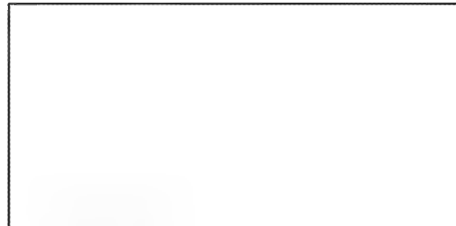
DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE
Operational Support Staff, 900 Key
[redacted] Ext. 2268

DCS HH-21477

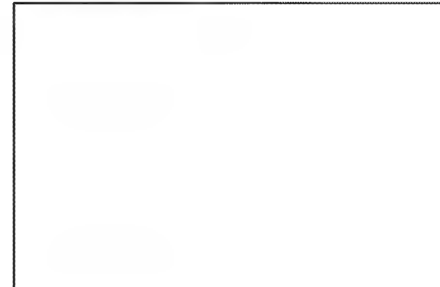
2 October 1970

THRU: DO/DCSL

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Enclosures:

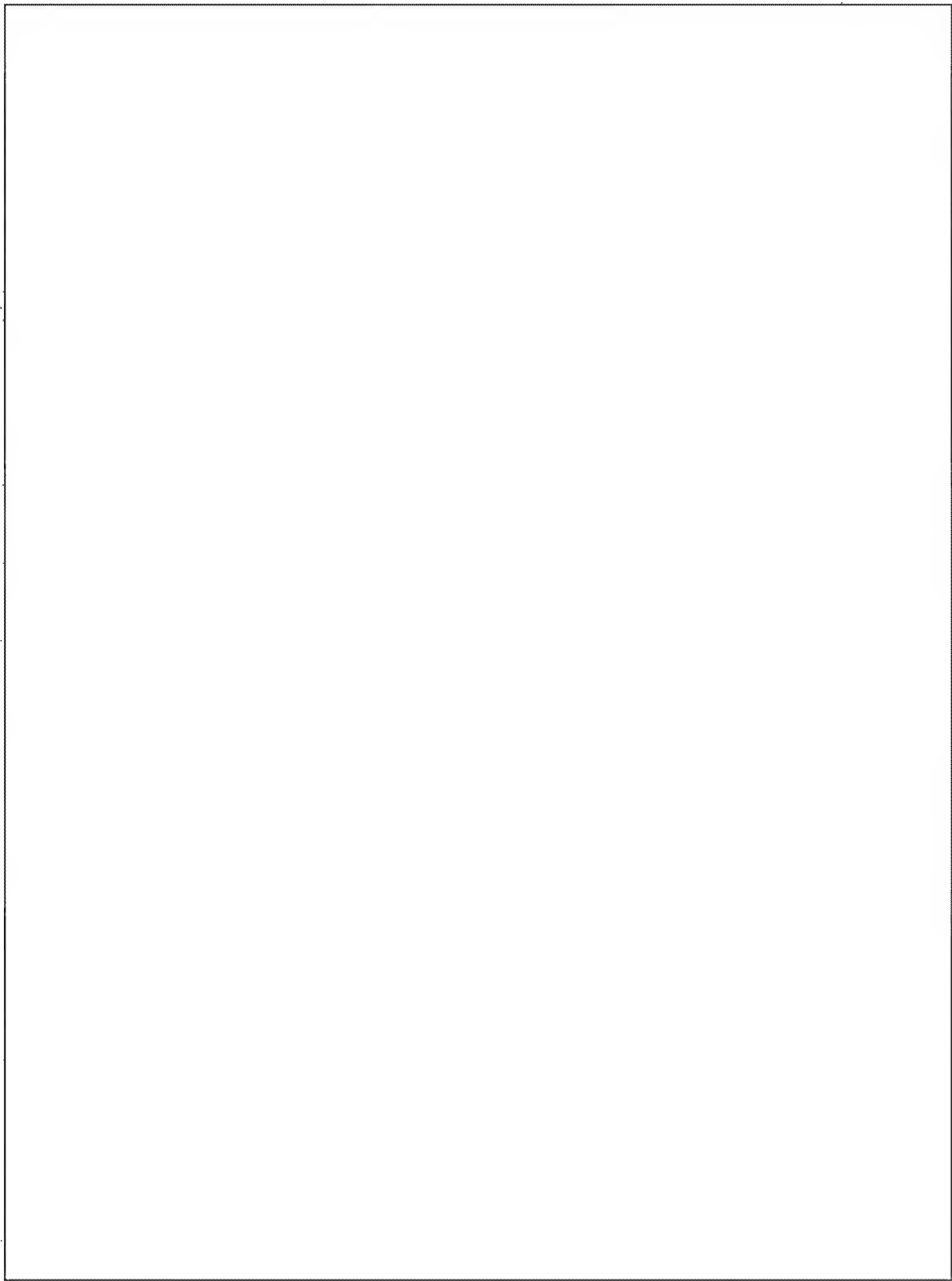


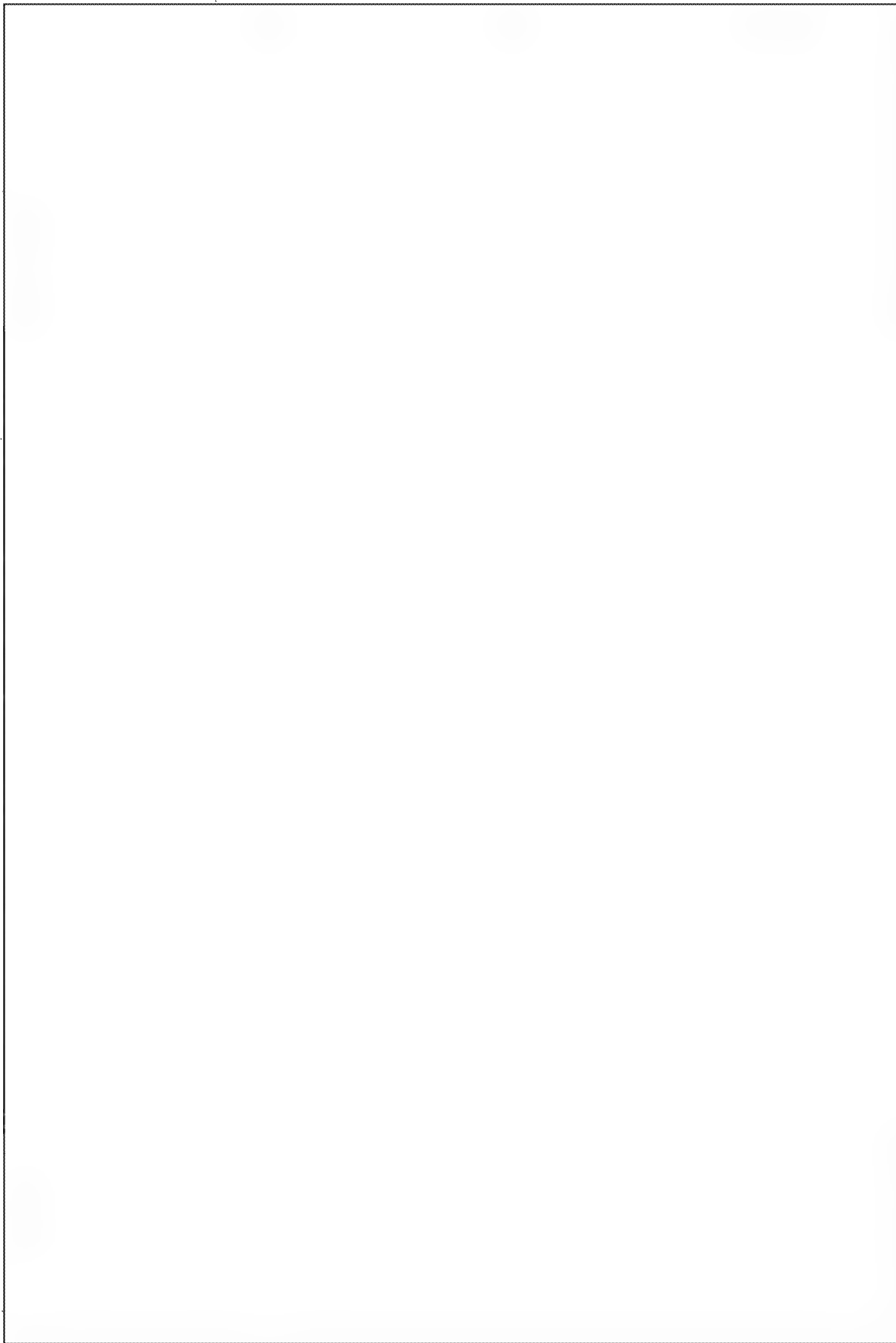
Please advise.

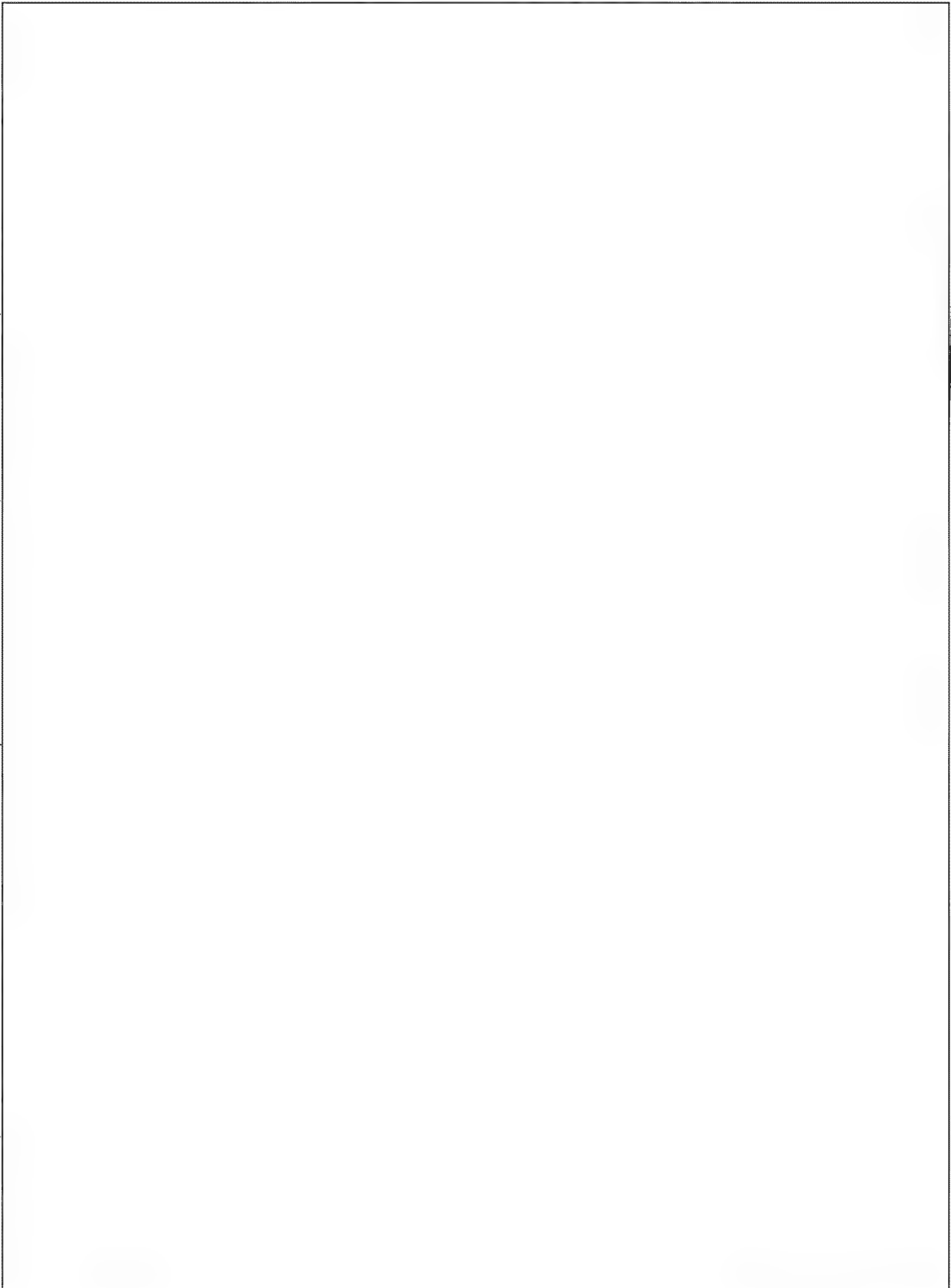
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Alpha 66



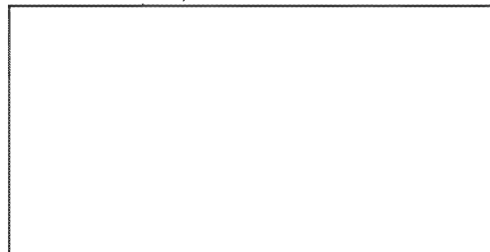
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21 October 1970

DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE
Operational Support Staff, 900 Key
Ext. 2269

THRU: DO/DCSL

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21477

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

LA 1024-70

TO :
ATTN :
FROM :

[Redacted]

DATE: 31 December 1970

SUBJECT: Case 55515 - Alpha 66 Activities in Los Angeles

REF : Your memo dtd 23 Oct 70, same subject

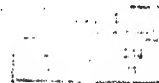
DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE
Operational Support Staff, 800 Ave.
George S. Maguire - Ext. 2000

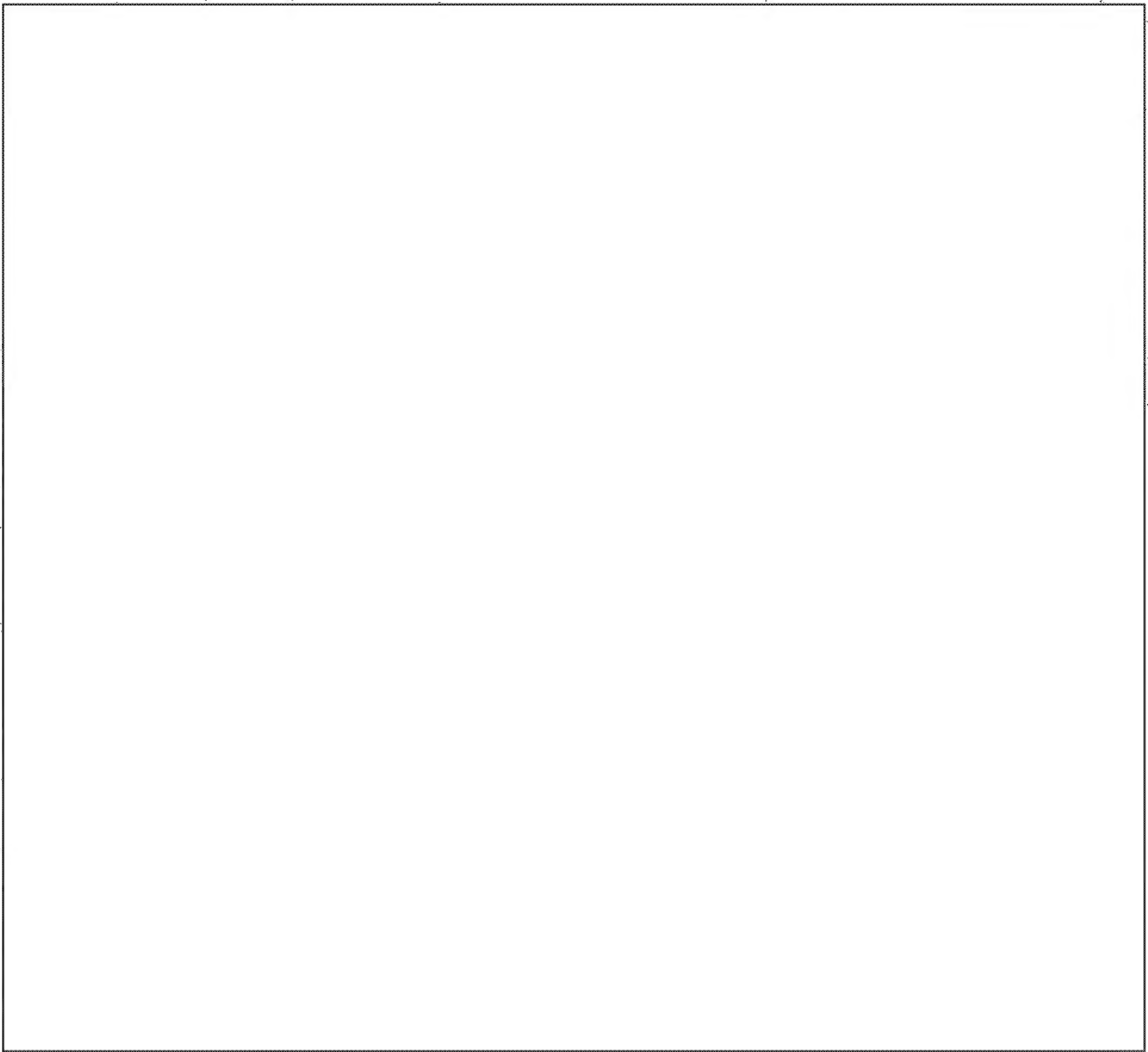
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GROUP 1
RECEIVED FOR RECORDS
COMMUNITY AND
CULTURAL

SECRET
(When Filled In)

PROCESS SHEET FOR DOMESTIC CONTACT SERVICE COLLECTIONS																																																																										
FOR FIELD USE ONLY																				FOR HEADQUARTERS USE ONLY																																																						
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																				Case Officer					Division/Staff/Desk																																																	

FORM 25
3-66

Obsolete previous editions

SECRET



3

(20-41)

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UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP					
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS		
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3		2/2	2-1		
4		2/9	2-1		
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ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT		FILE		RETURN	
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE	
Remarks:					
<p>FILE IN CASE</p> <p>55515</p> <p>→ <u>ALPHA ACTIVITIES</u></p> <p>IN LA.</p> <p>2/ INT DIV. WANTS COPIES</p> <p>THEY CAN REPRODUCE REPORTS</p>					
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER					
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.				DATE	
m/c					
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	